EIIS Incident Report
Part A: General Information

Incident ID
I025697-001

County: Santa Barbara
Incident Date: ######### through
Year:
State: CA
Total Number: 1
Case #: P-2704
Country: USA
Total Magnitude: 1
Weather:

Incident Type

- Aqua. Animal
- ✔ Terr. Animal
- Aqua. Plant
- Terr. Plant
- Field Study

Created: 2/4/2014
Updated: 6/3/2014

Abstract:

A bobcat was collected in Santa Barbara, CA, on October 30, 2012 and delivered to CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife. Four anticoagulant rodenticides (brodifacoum (trace), difethialone (trace) and bromadiolone (2.0 ppm) were detected in the liver. The cause of death is unknown, but it is likely that anticoagulant rodenticide was a contributory factor.

Reports

Package #	Incident #	Source	Report Date
025697	001	CA Dept. of Fish and Wildfifej WIL	10/7/2013

EIIS Incident Report
Part B: Pesticide Information

I025697-001

County: Santa Barbara **State:** CA **Date:** #########

Pesticide: **Brodifacoum (112701)** **Type:** R

Use Site:

Product: **Appl. Method:** **Appl. Rate:**

Formulation: **Air/Ground:** **Legality:** Undetermined

Certainty: Unlikely

Moderately high (greater than 0.05 ppm) liver concentrations of anticoagulant rodenticides have been associated with notoedric mange in bobcats (Riley et al. 2007). One second generation anticoagulant rodenticide (bromadiolone) was present in a liver concentration higher than 0.05 ppm. The cause of death is unknown, but it is likely that anticoagulant rodenticide toxicosis was a contributory factor.

Pesticide: **Bromadiolone (112001)** **Type:** R

Use Site:

Product: **Appl. Method:** **Appl. Rate:**

Formulation: **Air/Ground:** **Legality:** Undetermined

Certainty: Highly Probable

Moderately high (greater than 0.05 ppm) liver concentrations of anticoagulant rodenticides have been associated with notoedric mange in bobcats (Riley et al. 2007). One second generation anticoagulant rodenticide (bromadiolone) was present in a liver concentration higher than 0.05 ppm. The cause of death is unknown, but it is likely that anticoagulant rodenticide toxicosis was a contributory factor.

Pesticide: **Difethialone (128967)** **Type:** R

Use Site:

Product: **Appl. Method:** **Appl. Rate:**

Formulation: **Air/Ground:** **Legality:** Undetermined

Certainty: Unlikely

Moderately high (greater than 0.05 ppm) liver concentrations of anticoagulant rodenticides have been associated with notoedric mange in bobcats (Riley et al. 2007). One second generation anticoagulant rodenticide (bromadiolone) was present in a liver concentration higher than 0.05 ppm. The cause of death is unknown, but it is likely that anticoagulant rodenticide toxicosis was a contributory factor.

Pesticide: **Diphacinone (067701)** **Type:** R

Use Site:

Product: **Appl. Method:** **Appl. Rate:**

Formulation: **Air/Ground:** **Legality:** Undetermined

Certainty: Unlikely

Moderately high (greater than 0.05 ppm) liver concentrations of anticoagulant rodenticides have been associated with notoedric mange in bobcats (Riley et al. 2007). One second generation anticoagulant rodenticide (bromadiolone) was present in a liver concentration higher than 0.05 ppm. The cause of death is unknown, but it is likely that anticoagulant rodenticide toxicosis was a contributory factor.

EIIS Incident Report
Part C: Species Information

I025697-001

County: Santa Barbara **State:** CA **Date:** ########

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Species: Bobcat
Sci. Name: Lynx rufus
Taxon: Mammal
Age:

Response: Mortality
Magnitude: 1
Habitat:
Distance:
Rt. of Exposure: Ingestion

Necropsy

Number:
Condition:

Cholinesterase

Number:
Activity: um/g/min
Percent of Normal

Tissue Residues

Sample Type	PC Code	Pesticide	N	Conc. (ppm)
Liver	067701	Diphacinone	1	trace
Liver	128967	Difethialone	1	trace
Liver	112701	Brodifacoum	1	trace
Liver	112001	Bromadiolone	1	2.0

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Part D: Environmental Measurements

County:	State:	Date:

Common Name	PC Code	Degredate

		Min.	Max.	N	LOD
Concentrations in ppb	Water				
	Soil				
	Sediment				
	Foliage				

	Description	Concentration	N	LOD
Other Samples				

Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	to	pH	to	